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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE _3_ MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.
- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on _22 January 2008_.
2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☒ This action is non-final.
3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) _1,3-5,7-11 and 13-19_ is/are pending in the application.
    4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
6)☒ Claim(s) _1, 3-5, 7-11, and 13-19_ is/are rejected.
7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
10)☒ The drawing(s) filed on _05 November 2003_ is/are: a)☒ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.
    Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
    Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
    a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:
        1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
        2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
        3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
    * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1)☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2)☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3)☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
    Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
4)☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
    Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
5)☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
6)☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

- Applicant's Amendment filed 05/30/2007 is acknowledged.

- Claims 1, 5, 9, and 13-19 have been amended.

- Claims 2, 6, and 12 have been cancelled.

- Claims 1, 3-5, 7-11, and 13-19 are still pending in the present application.

Continued Examination Under 37 CFR 1.114

A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

The factual inquiries set forth in Graham v. John Deere Co., 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459

(1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35

U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:

1.   Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.
2.   Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
3.   Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.
4.   Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness
      or nonobviousness.

Claims 1, 3-5, and 7-11, and 13-19 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being

unpatentable over Nouri et al. (US 6065053 A) in view of Iavergne et al. (US 7181517

B1) and in further view of Carmello et al. (US 6425000 B1).

Consider claim 1. Nouri et al. discloses a remote control system of controlling an

electronic appliance through the Internet (("One embodiment of the present invention

facilitates remotely powering-on and powering-off of the server system by use of a client

computer.") column 5 lines 13-15), comprising: an electronic appliance comprising: a

telephone network accessing unit, which is accessible with a proper telephone number

of the electronic appliance (("The client computer may be local to the server system, or

may be at a location remote from the server system, in which case a pair of modems

are utilized to provide communication between the client computer and the server

system. A remote interface board connects to the server and interfaces to the server

modem.") column 5 lines 15-20 and Figures 4A and 4B), a power supplying unit, and a

controller controlling the power supplying unit so that the electronic appliance is

supplied with driving power according to a telephone signal received through the

telephone network accessing unit (("At the completion of the power-on operation by the

Chassis controller 170, the Recovery Manager 130 sends a read status command to the

Chassis controller (using states 304 and 306) to retrieve information on the results of

the operation.") column 14 lines 54-58); and a remote control server comprising: a

telephone number database to store the proper telephone number of the electronic

appliance (("The System Recorder memory 112 may also store identification of

components of the server system.") column 20 lines 22-24), a telephone signal

transmitting unit to transmit the telephone signal to the electronic appliance (("After

successful modem communication has been established and the password confirmed at

state 436, or at the completion of checking the password at state 442, process 420

continues at state 446.") column 16 lines 52-55), and a server controlling unit to read

out the proper telephone number of the electronic appliance from the telephone number

database according to a selection of power control of the electronic appliance by a user

making an access thereto through the Internet, to control the telephone signal

transmitting unit, and to supply the telephone signal to the telephone network accessing

unit of the selected electronic appliance having the read proper telephone number

through the telephone network so that power of the selected electronic appliance is

enabled (("Incoming messages are handled based on interrupt, where a first byte of an

incoming message is the Slave Address which is checked by all controllers connected

to the microcontroller bus 160 (FIG. 2). Whichever microcontroller has the matched ID

would respond with an acknowledgement to the sender controller.") column 12 lines 66-

67 and column 13 lines 1-4). However, Nouri et al. fail to disclose a remote control

system comprising a remote user terminal. lavergne et al. discloses a browser enabled

remote user interface (("The present invention provides a remote user interface system

that will allow a remote browser application to monitor and control the power system

from anywhere in the world. The interface system further supports a local user interface,

such as in the form of a liquid crystal display screen and touchpad interface, to provide

the same information that is available through the remote browser. Preferably the local

interface and the remote browser interface are configured as a series of menu screens

providing both static and dynamic (real-time) information. Preferably the screens of the

remote browser interface and the local interface are of the same or similar layout so that

the user of the remote browser interface will be familiar with the local interface, and vice

versa.") column 2 lines 5-18). Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of

ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate a browser

enabled remote user interface as taught by Iavergne et al. with a remote control system

of controlling an electronic appliance through the Internet as taught by Nouri et al. for

the purpose of a remote control communications system. However, Nouri et al., as

modified by Iavergne et al., fails to teach a ring tone of dual-tone multi-frequency

(DTMF). Carmello et al. discloses a system wherein the triggering circuit has the ability

to transmit DTMF tones (("In addition, the advanced ring detection and triggering circuit

16A has the ability to transmit DTMF (Dual Tone Multi-Frequency) tones back onto the

phone line 24 in order to signal the remote user that the triggering operation has been

carried out by the host system 10.") column 9 lines 12-16).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at

the time the invention was made to incorporate the system using dual-tone multi-

frequency as taught by Carmello et al. with the system of a modem dialing a remote

server as taught by Nouri et al., as modified by lavergne et al., for the purpose of using

a telephone ring tone to trigger an event.

Consider claim 3, and as applied to claim 1 above. Nouri et al., as modified by

lavergne et al. and Carmello et al., discloses a remote control system where user

identification is stored and access is authenticated (("Moving to state 292, the remote

interface 104 is connected with the server 100. The previously entered password (at

state 273) is sent to the remote interface 104 to identify the user at the local computer

122. If the password matches a password that is stored in the server system 100, the

communication path with the remote interface is enabled.") Nouri et al., column 13 line

67 and column 14 lines 1-6).

Consider claim 4, and as applied to claim 1 above. Nouri et al., as modified by

lavergne et al. and Carmello et al., discloses a system of remote control via the internet

(("In another embodiment, the server modem to client modem connection may be

implemented by an Internet connection utilizing the well known TCP/IP protocol. Any of

several Internet access devices, such as modems or network interface cards, may be

utilized. Thus, the communications network 127 may utilize either circuit or packet

switching.") Nouri et al., column 7 lines 38-44).

Consider claim 5. Nouri et al., as modified by Carmello et al., discloses a remote

control method of controlling an electronic appliance through the Internet (("In another

embodiment, the server modem to client modem connection may be implemented by an

Internet connection utilizing the well known TCP/IP protocol.") column 7 lines 38-40),

comprising: storing a proper telephone number of the electronic appliance in a remote

control server (("The first block is a memory block which stores ID codes of the devices

installed in the network.") column 22 lines 44-46); allowing a user to access the remote

control server through the Internet (("If modem is selected, the user is requested to

enter a telephone number to be used in dialing the server modem.")); and controlling the

electronic appliance to enable a power thereof by reading out the stored proper

telephone number of the electronic appliance that is selected according to a selection of

power control of the electronic appliance by the user accessing the remote control

server and by supplying a telephone signal to the selected electronic appliance having

the proper telephone number through a telephone network (("A remote interface board

connects to the server and interfaces to the server modem. Recovery manager software

is loaded on the client computer to control the power-on and power-off processes and to

provide feedback to a user though a graphical user interface.")). However, Nouri et al.,

as modified by Carmello et al., fail to disclose a remote control method comprising a

remote user terminal. Iavergne et al. discloses a browser enabled remote user interface

(("The present invention provides a remote user interface system that will allow a

remote browser application to monitor and control the power system from anywhere in

the world. The interface system further supports a local user interface, such as in the

form of a liquid crystal display screen and touchpad interface, to provide the same

information that is available through the remote browser. Preferably the local interface

and the remote browser interface are configured as a series of menu screens providing

both static and dynamic (real-time) information. Preferably the screens of the remote

browser interface and the local interface are of the same or similar layout so that the

user of the remote browser interface will be familiar with the local interface, and vice

versa.") column 2 lines 5-18).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at

the time the invention was made to incorporate a browser enabled remote user interface

as taught by Iavergne et al. with a remote control method of controlling an electronic

appliance through the Internet as taught by Nouri et al., as modified by Carmello et al.,

for the purpose of a remote control communications system.

Consider claim 7, and as applied to claim 5 above. Nouri et al., as modified by

Iavergne et al. and Carmello et al., discloses a method of remote control where user

identification is stored and access is authenticated (("Moving to state 292, the remote

interface 104 is connected with the server 100. The previously entered password (at

state 273) is sent to the remote interface 104 to identify the user at the local computer

122. If the password matches a password that is stored in the server system 100, the

communication path with the remote interface is enabled.") Nouri et al., column 13 line

67 and column 14 lines 1-6).

Consider claim 8, and as applied to claim 5 above. Nouri et al., as modified by

Iavergne et al. and Carmello et al., discloses a method of remote control via the internet

(("In another embodiment, the server modem to client modem connection may be

implemented by an Internet connection utilizing the well known TCP/IP protocol. Any of

several Internet access devices, such as modems or network interface cards, may be

utilized. Thus, the communications network 127 may utilize either circuit or packet

switching.") Nouri et al., column 7 lines 38-44).

Regarding claim 9, Nouri et al. discloses a system to remotely control a server

via a terminal and an internet connection (("Moving to state 298, the server window

panel 928 is then displayed to the user.") column 14 lines 18-19), IDs and passwords

(column 12 line 65 – column 13 line43). However, Nouri et al. fails to teach a plurality of

remotely controlled devices or a database of telephone numbers or DTMF. Carmello et

al. discloses a system wherein a server contains a list of multiple computer systems that

can receive a signal (("According to another aspect of the present invention, a method is

disclosed for a remote user to select and trigger a host system to connect to the Internet

by connecting to a network server, such as a Web Server, wherein the Web Server

includes a list of host computer systems that can be triggered for connection to the

Internet by the network server, and wherein the remote user selects the host system to

be triggered and the network server dials a phone number associated with a phone line

connected to the host system, thereby triggering the host computer system to execute a

predetermined program which causes the host system to connect to the Internet.")

column 4 lines 66-67 and column 5 lines 1-10) and an organized database that is used

to determine whether to trigger a specific host system to connect to the internet by

dialing a phone number associated with the system (("The information stored in the Raw

Access Log 114 and the Organized Database 122 is used by the Database Decision

Module 116 to determine whether to trigger a specific host system 10 to connect to the

Internet by dialing a phone number associated with the system.") column 12 lines 43-

47) and a system wherein the triggering circuit has the ability to transmit DTMF tones

(("In addition, the advanced ring detection and triggering circuit 16A has the ability to

transmit DTMF (Dual Tone Multi-Frequency) tones back onto the phone line 24 in order

to signal the remote user that the triggering operation has been carried out by the host

system 10.") column 9 lines 12-16). Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person

of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the system

that can signal multiple computers and a database of telephone numbers, user IDs, and

passwords and DTMF as taught by Carmello et al. with the remote control server as

taught by Nouri et al. for the purpose of a server, including a local terminal, that can

remotely control a plurality of clients via the internet and dialed phone numbers. In the

related field of endeavor, client / server systems the unix operating system can remotely

access one another via the TCP/IP protocol over the internet or the KERMIT program

using modems. However, Nouri et al., as modified by Carmello et al., fails to disclose a

remote server system comprising a remote user terminal. lavergne et al. discloses a

browser enabled remote user interface (("The present invention provides a remote user

interface system that will allow a remote browser application to monitor and control the

power system from anywhere in the world. The interface system further supports a local

user interface, such as in the form of a liquid crystal display screen and touchpad

interface, to provide the same information that is available through the remote browser.

Preferably the local interface and the remote browser interface are configured as a

series of menu screens providing both static and dynamic (real-time) information.

Preferably the screens of the remote browser interface and the local interface are of the

same or similar layout so that the user of the remote browser interface will be familiar with the local interface, and vice versa.") column 2 lines 5-18).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate a browser enabled remote user interface as taught by lavergne et al. with a local server system capable of remote access as taught by Nouri et al., as modified by Carmello et al, for the purpose of a remote control communications system.

Regarding claim 10, and as applied to claim 9 above, Nouri et al., as modified by lavergne et al., further discloses a system of remote control of a server via the internet and a local terminal (("Moving to state 298, the server window panel 928 is then displayed to the user.") Nouri et al., column 14 lines 18-19 ("In another embodiment, the server modem to client modem connection may be implemented by an Internet connection utilizing the well known TCP/IP protocol. Any of several Internet access devices, such as modems or network interface cards, may be utilized. Thus, the communications network 127 may utilize either circuit or packet switching.") Nouri et al., column 7 lines 38-44). However, Nouri et al., as modified by lavergne et al., fails to teach a plurality of client devices. Carmello et al. discloses a system wherein the user can select one of a plurality of remote devices (("According to another aspect of the present invention, a method is disclosed for a remote user to select and trigger a host system to connect to the Internet by connecting to a network server, such as a Web Server, wherein the Web Server includes a list of host computer systems that can be triggered for connection to the Internet by the network server, and wherein the remote

user selects the host system to be triggered and the network server dials a phone number associated with a phone line connected to the host system, thereby triggering the host computer system to execute a predetermined program which causes the host system to connect to the Internet.") column 4 lines 66-67 and column 5 lines 1-10).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the plurality of devices as taught by Carmello et al. with remote internet selection as taught by Nouri et al., as modified by lavergne et al., for the purpose of a user being able to select from a plurality of remote devices connected over the internet and displayed back to the local user terminal. An example of this could be a commercial backup system that is available for the Windows or the unix operating system where remote tape libraries can be administered from a graphical user interface on the master server.

Regarding claim 11, and as applied to claim 10 above, Nouri et al., as modified by lavergne et al. and Carmello et al., further discloses a system that displays power status, time of control, and results of the operation (("Initialization, modification and retrieval of system conditions is performed through utilization of a remote interface by issuing commands to the environmental processors. The system conditions may include system log size, presence of faults in the system log, serial number for each of the environmental processors, serial numbers for each power supply of the system, system identification, system log count, power settings and presence, canister presence, temperature, BUS/CORE speed ratio, fan speeds, settings for fan faults, LCD display, Non-Maskable Interrupt (NMI) request bits, CPU fault summary, FRU status, JTAG

enable bit, system log information, remote access password, over-temperature fault,

CPU error bits, CPU presence, CPU thermal fault bits, and remote port modem. The

aforementioned list of capabilities provided by the present environmental system is not

all-inclusive.") Nouri et al., column 5 lines 38-53 ("Each device connected to the bus is

software addressable by a unique address and simple master/slave relationships exist

at all times; masters can operate as master-transmitters or as master-receivers.") Nouri

et al., column 9 lines 44-47 ("Moving to state 312, the response generated by the server

is then sent to the remote interface 104. In one embodiment, the microcontroller (the

Chassis controller 170 in this instance) performing the command at the server returns

status at the time of initiation of communication with the microcontroller.") Nouri et al.,

column 14 lines 49-54 ("At the completion of the power-on operation by the Chassis

controller 170, the Recovery Manager 130 sends a read status command to the Chassis

controller (using states 304 and 306) to retrieve information on the results of the

operation.") Nouri et al., column 14 lines 54-58).

Regarding claim 13, and as applied to claim 9 above, Nouri et al., as modified by

lavergne et al., further discloses a system wherein the remote server comprises a local

display (("By such signals, the microcontroller network 102, for example, turns on or

turns off power to the server components, resets the server system, turns the system

cooling fans to high, low or off, provides system operating parameters to the Basic

Input/Output System (BIOS), transfers power-on self test (POST) events information

from the BIOS, and/or sends data to a system display panel and remote computers.")

Nouri et al., column 12 lines 53-60). However, Nouri et al., as modified by lavergne et

al., fails to teach a plurality of remote devices. Carmello et al. discloses a system of

remotely controlled devices that are associated with a telephone number (("According to

another aspect of the present invention, a method is disclosed for a remote user to

select and trigger a host system to connect to the Internet by connecting to a network

server, such as a Web Server, wherein the Web Server includes a list of host computer

systems that can be triggered for connection to the Internet by the network server, and

wherein the remote user selects the host system to be triggered and the network server

dials a phone number associated with a phone line connected to the host system,

thereby triggering the host computer system to execute a predetermined program which

causes the host system to connect to the Internet.") column 4 lines 66-67 and column 5

lines 1-10).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at

the time the invention was made to incorporate the plurality of remotely controlled

devices as taught by Carmello et al. with the remote server comprising a local display

as taught by Nouri et al., as modified by lavergne et al., for the purpose of a user

terminal displaying output of a plurality of remote devices. As in the example mentioned

above, this could be a commercial backup system that is available for the Windows or

the unix operating system where remote tape libraries can be administered from a

graphical user interface (GUI) on the master server. The GUI may designate the client

tape libraries by name, IP address, vendor, picture symbol icon, etc.

Regarding claim 14, and as applied to claim 9 above, Nouri et al., as modified by

lavergne et al., further discloses a system wherein a server can remotely control a client

computer via a modem connection, powering it on and off (("The client computer … may

be at a location remote from the server system, in which case a pair of modems are

utilized to provide communication between the client computer and the server system. A

remote interface board connects to the server and interfaces to the server modem.")

Nouri et al., column 5 lines 15-20 ("One embodiment of the present invention facilitates

remotely powering-on and powering-off of the server system by use of a client

computer.") Nouri et al., column 5 lines 13-15 ("One embodiment of the present

invention is a system for resetting a computer, the system comprising: a first computer;

a microcontroller capable of providing a reset signal to the first computer; a remote

interface connected to the microcontroller; and a second computer connected to the first

computer via the remote interface and communicating a reset command to the

microcontroller.") Nouri et al., column 3 lines 55-61). However, Nouri et al., as modified

by Iavergne et al., fails to teach a plurality of client devices that are associated with

unique telephone numbers. Carmello et al. discloses a system comprising multiple

clients that are associated with a telephone number in a stored database (("The

information stored in the Raw Access Log 114 and the Organized Database 122 is used

by the Database Decision Module 116 to determine whether to trigger a specific host

system 10 to connect to the Internet by dialing a phone number associated with the

system.") column 12 lines 43-47).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at

the time the invention was made to incorporate the plurality of remote clients with their

own telephone numbers as taught by Carmello et al. with the remote control server as

taught by Nouri et al., as modified by Iavergne et al., for the purpose of a server that can

remotely power on and off a client computer via a modem connection. As taught by

Carmello et al., remotely controlling the actions of a host computer system using a

telephone connection, particularly in triggering a predetermined program, sequence of

events, or series of actions at the host system is well known in the field of endeavor.

Such a sequence of events could be, for example, a script of commands which cause

the host computer system to connect to the Internet for subsequent access by a

remotely located user (column 1 lines 9-17).

Regarding claim 15, and as applied to claim 14 above, Nouri et al., as modified

by Iavergne et al., further discloses a system wherein a server can remotely control a

client computer via a modem connection, powering it on and off ("One embodiment of

the present invention facilitates remotely powering-on and powering-off of the server

system by use of a client computer.") Nouri et al., column 5 lines 13-15. However, Nouri

et al., as modified by Iavergne et al., fails to teach of a ring signal capable of 'waking' a

device. Carmello et al. discloses a system wherein a telephone ring tone activates

power (("When a telephone call is detected on the phone line connected to the ring

detector, the power switch is activated and the host computer's power supply is

connected to the power outlet.") column 1 lines 55-57).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at

the time the invention was made to incorporate a telephone signal ring tone as taught

by Carmello et al. with the remote control client / server as taught by Nouri et al., as

modified by lavergne et al., for the purpose of using a telephone ring tone to trigger an event.

Regarding claim 16, and as applied to claim 14 above, Nouri et al., as modified by lavergne et al., further discloses a system wherein a server can remotely control a client computer via a modem connection, powering it on and off ("One embodiment of the present invention facilitates remotely powering-on and powering-off of the server system by use of a client computer.") Nouri et al., column 5 lines 13-15. However, Nouri et al., as modified by lavergne et al., fails to teach the dual-tone multi-frequency (DTMF) protocol. Carmello et al. discloses a system using DTMF signaling (("After the control monitor program 12 has executed the selected script 14, a signal is sent to the advanced control unit 16A indicating that a script has been triggered. The microcontroller 100 receives this signal and then transmits a specific tone or sequence of tones using the DTMF transceiver 96 and DAA circuit 90 back onto the phone line 24, indicating to the remote user that the selected script has been executed.") column 11 lines 36-44 ("Another prior art system combines the teachings of the remote access systems and the remote power-up systems by providing a remote power-up device that is triggered by a phone call, and which "boots" a computer system...") column 2 lines 59-62).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the dual-tone multi-frequency signal as taught by Carmello et al. with remote client / server as taught by Nouri et al., as

modified by Iavergne et al., for the purpose of using a telephone ring tone to trigger an event.

Regarding claim 17, and as applied to claim 9 above, Nouri et al., as modified by Iavergne et al., further discloses a system of a remote control server that requires authentication (("The previously entered password (at state 273) is sent to the remote interface 104 to identify the user at the local computer 122.") Nouri et al., column 14 lines 4-6). However, Nouri et al., as modified by Iavergne et al., fails to teach a controlling unit of a plurality of remote devices. Carmello et al. discloses a controlling unit of a plurality of remote devices (("The information stored in the Raw Access Log 114 and the Organized Database 122 is used by the Database Decision Module 116 to determine whether to trigger a specific host system 10 to connect to the Internet by dialing a phone number associated with the system.") column 12 lines 43-47).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the controlling of a plurality of remote devices as taught by Carmello et al. with the user authentication as taught by Nouri et al., as modified by Iavergne et al., for the purpose of a remote controlling unit of a plurality of devices that require user authentication. The Windows operating system, as far back as Windows NT (1997) and Windows 2000 (2000), has used a domain controller that authenticates users logging into clients on a domain.

Regarding claim 18, and as applied to claim 9 above, Nouri et al., as modified by Iavergne et al., further discloses a system of remote control comprising a modem (("A

remote interface board connects to the server and interfaces to the server modem.")
Nouri et al., column 5 lines 19-20). However, Nouri et al., as modified by lavergne et al.,
fails to teach a telephone network accessing unit in standby mode while power to a
system is deactivated. Carmello et al. discloses a system whose power can be activated
by a telephone call (("The remote power-up systems include a circuit which detects a
telephone call and applies power to the host computer.") column 1 lines 49-51).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at
the time the invention was made to incorporate a telephone call triggering power as
taught by Carmello et al. with a system of remote control using a modem as taught by
Nouri et al., as modified by lavergne et al., for the purpose of using a telephone ring
tone to trigger an event.

Regarding claim 19, Nouri et al. discloses a system comprising a server with
remote control capability and stored user IDs (passwords). This reads on the claimed "A
remote control server that is connected to a user terminal via an Internet, comprising: a
user information database to store user information, wherein the user information
comprises a stored ID (identifier) and a stored password; an internet accessing unit to
access the Internet, to compare the user information with an inputted ID and an inputted
password ..." (column 13 lines 44-63). However, Nouri et al. fails to teach a plurality of
client devices and a corresponding telephone number database or DTMF. Carmello et
al. discloses a system comprising a database for storing telephone numbers that are
assigned to a plurality of clients. This reads on the claimed "... a telephone number
database to store a plurality of assigned telephone numbers that correspond to the

plurality of electronic appliances; a telephone signal transmitting unit to transmit a

telephone signal to the plurality of electronic appliances; an internet accessing unit to

access the Internet; and a server controlling unit to retrieve one of the plurality of

assigned telephone numbers corresponding to one of the plurality of electronic devices

from the telephone number database and to control the telephone signal transmitting

unit, to compare the user information with an inputted ID and an inputted password,

wherein a user controls power to the plurality of electronic appliances via the user

terminal." (("The information stored in the Raw Access Log 114 and the Organized

Database 122 is used by the Database Decision Module 116 to determine whether to

trigger a specific host system 10 to connect to the Internet by dialing a phone number

associated with the system.") column 12 lines 43-47) and a system wherein the

triggering circuit has the ability to transmit DTMF tones. This reads on the claimed

"...wherein the telephone signal comprises a ring signal or a DTMF (dual-tone multi-

frequency) signal." (("In addition, the advanced ring detection and triggering circuit 16A

has the ability to transmit DTMF (Dual Tone Multi-Frequency) tones back onto the

phone line 24 in order to signal the remote user that the triggering operation has been

carried out by the host system 10.") column 9 lines 12-16). Therefore, it would have

been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made

to incorporate the system comprising the database of phone numbers corresponding to

a plurality of clients and DTMF as taught by Carmello et al. with the system comprising

a server with remote control capabilities and a database of user IDs (passwords) as

taught by Nouri et al. for the purpose of a server, comprising a local terminal, a user

(password) database and a database of telephone numbers that are assigned to unique

clients, remotely controlling a plurality of clients remotely via the internet or a modem. In

the related field of endeavor, client / server systems the unix operating system can

remotely access one another via the TCP/IP protocol over the internet or the KERMIT

program using modems. However, Nouri et al., as modified by Carmello et al., fails to

disclose a system comprising a server with remote control capability comprising a

remote user terminal. lavergne et al. discloses a browser enabled remote user interface

(("The present invention provides a remote user interface system that will allow a

remote browser application to monitor and control the power system from anywhere in

the world. The interface system further supports a local user interface, such as in the

form of a liquid crystal display screen and touchpad interface, to provide the same

information that is available through the remote browser. Preferably the local interface

and the remote browser interface are configured as a series of menu screens providing

both static and dynamic (real-time) information. Preferably the screens of the remote

browser interface and the local interface are of the same or similar layout so that the

user of the remote browser interface will be familiar with the local interface, and vice

versa.") column 2 lines 5-18).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at

the time the invention was made to incorporate a browser enabled remote user interface

as taught by lavergne et al. with a system comprising a server with remote control

capability as taught by Nouri et al., as modified by Carmello et al, for the purpose of a

remote control communications system.

Response to Arguments

In response to Applicant's arguments filed 21 November 2007;

Applicant asserts that Nouri et al., as modified by lavergne et al., fails to disclose controlling power of an electronic appliance. Examiner respectfully disagrees. The Nouri et al. reference comprises stored telephone numbers, remote client connections via modems, and controller boards comprising power control (Nouri et al., Figures 4A and 4B). This is a 103(a) rejection incorporating combinations of reference.

Applicant asserts that Nouri et al., as modified by lavergne et al., fails to disclose dual tone multi frequency signaling. Examiner states that Carmello et al. reference, as used in cancelled claims 2, 6, and 12 discloses DTMF. Examiner has used Carmello et al. in combination with Nouri et al. and lavergne et al. in this action.

The examiner has cited particular columns and line numbers in the references as applied to the claims above for the convenience of the applicant. Although the specified citations are representative of the teachings in the art and are applied to the specific limitations within the individual claim, other passages and figures may apply as well. It is respectfully requested from the applicant, in preparing the responses, to fully consider each of the cited references in entirety as potentially teaching all or part of the claimed invention, as well as the context of the passage disclosed by the examiner.

Conclusion

Any response to this Office Action should be faxed to (571) 273-8300 or mailed to:

Commissioner for Patents
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

Hand-delivered responses should be brought to

Customer Service Window
        Randolph Building
        401 Dulany Street
        Alexandria, VA 22314

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the Examiner should be directed to Mark Fearer whose telephone number is (571) 270-1770. The Examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Thursday from 7:30am to 5:00pm.

If attempts to reach the Examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the Examiner's supervisor, Nathan Flynn can be reached on (571) 272-1915. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is (571) 273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you

have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business

Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free) or 571-272-4100.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or

proceeding should be directed to the receptionist/customer service whose telephone

number is (571) 272-2600.

Mark Fearer
M.D.F./mdf
April 24, 2008

/Kenny S Lin/
Primary Examiner, Art Unit 2152